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عنوان

بررسی تاثیر آموزش از طریق شبکه های اجتماعی بر خودمراقبتی بیماران با اختلال
مواد معدنی و استخوانی تحت همودیالیز در بیمارستان های شهر فسا در سال ۱۴۰۰-

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فهرست کوتاه نوشته ها

| | |
|---------|---|
| CKD | Chronic Kidney Disease |
| ESKD | End stage kidney disease |
| ESRD | End Stage renal Disease |
| GFR | Glomerular filtration rate |
| RAAS | renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system |
| TCKD | Terminal Chronic Kidney Disease |
| RRT | renal replacement therapy |
| PTH | Parathyroid hormone |
| CKD-MBD | Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral and Bone Disorder |
| KDQLI | Kidney Disease Quality of Life Instrument |
| MLHFQ | Minnesota Living With Heart Failure Questionnaire |

چکیده فارسی

مقدمه و اهداف: با وجود در دسترس بودن دستورات عمل های جهانی و منطقه ایی برای کاهش پیامدهای مرتبط با بیماری مزمن کلیه و اختلال مواد معدنی و استخوانی بیشتر بیماران هنوز تحت تاثیر عواقب اختلالات مواد معدنی و استخوانی بیماری مزمن قرار دارند. شواهد اخیر نشان می دهد که افراد مبتلا به بیماری مزمن کلیه دانش محدودی در مورد بیماری و درمان خود دارند، با توجه به پیشرفت تکنولوژی و در دسترس بودن اینترنت و شبکه های اجتماعی، این مطالعه به منظور تعیین تاثیر آموزش از طریق شبکه های اجتماعی بر خود مراقبتی بیماران مزمن کلیه با اختلال مواد معدنی و استخوانی تحت همودیالیز در سال ۲۰۲۱ انجام شد.

روش ها: این پژوهش یک مطالعه مداخله ای بود که در سال ۲۰۲۱ در استان فارس / ایران بر روی ۴۹ بیمار مبتلا به اختلال مواد معدنی و استخوانی بیماری مزمن کلیه تحت همودیالیز انجام شد. شرکت کنندگان به روش سرشماری به دو گروه مداخله و کنترل تقسیم شدند. گروه کنترل آموزش های معمول بخش و گروه مداخله علاوه بر آموزش های معمول، آموزش پیشگیری از اختلالات مواد معدنی و استخوانی را از طریق شبکه اجتماعی واتساپ به مدت دوازده جلسه دریافت کردند. جهت سنجش دانش خودمراقبتی پرسشنامه دانش و رفتار در بیماران مزمن کلیه با اختلال مواد معدنی و استخوانی و جهت سنجش عملکرد خودمراقبتی پارامترهای آزمایشگاهی کلسیم، فسفر، پاراتیروئید هورمون، آلکالین فسفاتاز و سطح ویتامین دی (25-hydroxyvitamin D) مرتبط با اختلالات مواد معدنی و استخوانی قبل و یک ماه بعد از مطالعه در دو گروه سنجیده شد. جهت تجزیه و تحلیل اطلاعات از نرم افزار SPSS 22 استفاده گردید. سطح معنی داری ۰/۰۵ در نظر گرفته شد.

یافته ها: دو گروه از نظر آماری تفاوت معنی داری در متغیرهای جمعیت شناختی نداشتند ($p>0.05$) بجز در تحصیلات که با آنالیز کوواریانس اثر این عامل کم رنگ شد میانگین نمره دانش و رفتار قبل از مداخله در دو گروه تفاوت معنی دار آماری نداشت ($p>0.05$) اما بعد از مداخله نمره دانش و رفتار در گروه مداخله به طور معنی داری بیشتر از گروه کنترل بود ($p<0/05$) قابل ذکر است که میانگین نمره رفتار در گروه کنترل و

در گروه مداخله تفاوت معنا دار آماری را نشان داد که آنالیز کوواریانس معناداری در گروه مداخله را توجیه کرد. در پارامترهای آزمایشگاهی بین دو گروه قبل و بعد از مداخله تفاوت معنی داری آماری وجود نداشت ($p > 0.05$) اما در گروه ها تفاوت معنادار آماری نشان داده شد که ممکن است به دلایل دیگر غیر از مداخله ی آموزشی باشد برای مثال تغییر تجویز داروهای مصرفی توسط پزشک و مطالعه توسط بیماران به دلیل کاندید پیوند کلیه بودن.

بحث و نتیجه گیری: نتایج تحقیق حاکی از تاثیر مثبت آموزش از طریق شبکه های اجتماعی بر دانش و رفتار بیماران با اختلال مواد معدنی و استخوانی تحت همودیالیز می باشد. پیشنهاد می شود این روش آموزشی مقرون به صرفه برای بیمار و پرستار در بالین استفاده گردد.

کلمات کلیدی: شبکه های اجتماعی، خود مراقبتی، بیماری مزمن کلیه - اختلال مواد معدنی و

استخوانی، همودیالیز، بیماری مزمن کلیه

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Abstract

Introduction & Objectives: Despite the availability of global and regional guidelines to reduce the consequences associated with chronic kidney disease - mineral and bone disorders, most patients are still affected by the consequences of chronic mineral and bone disorders. Recent evidence suggests that people with chronic kidney disease have limited knowledge about their disease and treatment, given the advancement of technology and the availability of the Internet and social networks, this study aims to determine the impact of education through social networks on Self-care of chronic kidney patients with mineral and bone disorders undergoing hemodialysis was performed in 2021.

Methods: This study was an interventional study that was performed in 2021 in Fars / Iran province on 49 patients with mineral and bone disorders of chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis. Participants were divided into two groups of intervention and control by census method. The control group received the usual training of the ward and the intervention group, in addition to the usual training, received training on the prevention of mineral and bone disorders through the WhatsApp social network for twelve sessions.

To measure self-care knowledge, Knowledge and Behavior Questionnaire in chronic kidney patients with mineral and bone disorders and to measure self-care function, laboratory parameters of calcium, phosphorus, parathyroid hormone, alkaline phosphatase and vitamin D (25-hydroxyvitamin D) levels related to disorders and disorders Bone was measured before and one month after the study in two groups. SPSS software version 15 was used for data analysis. A significance level of 0.05 was considered.

Results: There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in demographic variables ($p > 0.05$) Except in education, the effect of this factor faded with analyze of Covariance. The mean score of knowledge and behavior before the intervention was not statistically significant in the two groups ($p > 0.05$) but after the intervention the score of knowledge and behavior in the intervention group was significantly higher than the control group ($p < 0.05$) It is noteworthy that the mean behavior score in the control group and in the intervention group showed a statistically significant difference that justified the analysis of covariance in the intervention group. although There was no statistically significant difference in laboratory parameters parameters between the two groups before and after the intervention ($p > 0.05$), However, there was a statistically significant difference between the groups, which may be for reasons other than educational intervention, for example, changing the prescription of drugs used by physicians and study by patients due to being a candidate for kidney transplantation.

Discussion and Conclusion : The results of the study indicate the positive effect of education through social networks on the knowledge and behavior of patients with mineral and bone disorders undergoing hemodialysis. It is recommended to use this cost-effective educational method for patients and nurses in the clinic.

Keywords: social networks, self care, chronic kidney disease - mineral and bone disorders, hemodialysis, chronic kidney disease



**KERMAN UNIVERSITY
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Razi Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery

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Title

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Hemodialysis Patients Suffering From Mineral and Bone Disorder in
Fasa hospitals 2021**

By

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